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JAPANESE	RUGS	36x72	3.00	1.99
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A sale that means something.

The Pettis Dry Goods Co.

MEETING OF BISHOPS

CALLS ON RT. REV. MR. CHATARD.

RT. REV. MR. WATTERSON, OF OHIO,

The Catholic Divine Whose Temperance Ruling in His Diocese Attracted Much Attention.

Bishop John H. Watterson, of the Roman Catholic Church, was a guest at the Denison House last night Bishop Watterson has become prominent throughout the country and especially in Roman Catholic circles on account of his stand upon the temperance question. He is the one who decided that saloon-keepers were ineligible to hold office in Catholic societies in his diocese, which decision was the subject of much comment both in the Catholic press and daily newspapers. Bishop Watterson is very radical in his temperance views and an uncompromising advocate of total abstinence. He has been to Chicago, where he delivered some addresses and stopped in this city en route to his home. He preached the sermon at the 10:30 o'clock mass at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning.

It was reported that the purpose of his visit to this city was to confer with Bishop Chatard in reference to the organization of a Catholic temperance society here. This report was denied by both the bishops last night. Bishop Chatard said that Bishop Watterson had called upon him yesterday evening, but the call was a purely social one and had no significance in relation to Bishop Watterson's temperance views or plans. The visiting bishop only remained a short time with Bishop Chatard. During his stay he called on the most of the Catholic clergy of this city and was visited by a number of his friends here.

As to the important temperance ruling which he has established in the diocese of Columbus (Ohio), he said last night: "It seems to me as if this question has been run into satiety, it has been discussed so much in the press. Yet at the same time I believe it is meeting approbation all over the country, and yes, I can say more, with enthusiasm. I do not know that the other enthusiasm. I do not know that the other dioceses of the country intend to follow that of Columbus. I have never heard or been informed as to that, but I should think from the general feeling the question is creating that there will be others falling into line in a short time."
"Did your visit to this city have anything to do with the adoption of the movement in this diocese?" "No," replied the bishop. "My visit here is merely accidental. I stopped over on my way home to Columbus. I preached at St. John's Cathedral this morning to relieve one

CAMPAIGNING ON SUNDAY.

of the clergymen."

Ex-Mayor Sullivan at Blake and Elizabeth Streets.

Some of the good Democratic brethren. who devote six-sevenths of the week to business and politics and the other seventh to rest and proper devotional exercises, have, it is said, suspended this routine on account of the emergencies of the campaign. It was even said last night that ex-Mayor T. L. Sullivan, who has always observed the Sabbath personally, though not officially, broke the commandment which enjoins rest on the seventh day, and charged up this remissness not to his conscience, but to the Democratic county committee. Mr. Sullivan, it is stated, held services at Stevens's Hall, corner of Blake and Elizabeth streets, yesterday morning, and spread before his hearers the gospel of Democracy, while his pastor, Rev. Mr. Carstensen, was preaching at that hour the true gospel at St. Paul's Church. It is hoped, on account of Mr. Sullivan's standing in the church, that the report is exaggerated, and yet, as much as it may be deplered, the report comes on good au-

campaigning for Democratic votes thi year is the hardest sort of work, Mr. Sullivan will have much trouble in satisfying his conscience that he observed Sunday, Oct. 14, as a day of rest.

THE CHILDREN LOVED HIM.

Hundreds of Them Viewed the Remains of Aurelius J. Joyce.

A touching scene at the residence of the late A. J. Joyce yesterday was a visit to the house of four hundred children from the South-street Baptist Church, Mr. Joyce was superintendent of the Sunday school at the time of his death, and the children visited the house and viewed the remains as a testimonial of their love for him. The funeral will be held from the late residence, No. 112 Fletcher avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It will be conducted by the Masons, assisted by the Knights of Honor, Mr. Joyce having been a member of each society. The sermon will be preached by Rev. J. F. Williams, of the College-avenue Baptist Church, The palibearers will be Harry Smith, William Schmidt, Dr. Ritter, Edgar Brundage, R. J. McGill, J. S. Cruse, William Tucker

and W. D. Wilson. Sue Accuses Her Boarder.

Three weeks ago a young couple giving their names as Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Reeder engaged board and lodging with Mrs. Flora Blair, No. 197 North Illinois street. Last night Mrs. Blair reported to the police that during her absence yesterday afternoon \$20 which she had secreted in a trunk was stolen. She accuses Reeder of being the thief. He disappeared yesterday afternoon and has not been seen since. Mrs. Blair told the police she had been informed that Reeder left on a 7 o'clock train last evening for Vincennes, and the police sent dispatches to the Vincennes authorities asking them to de-

Supt. Powell Rapidly Improving. Superintendent Powell is rapidly recovering from injuries received by being thrown from a horse at Lebanon last Wednesday. Though he is still confined to his bed, his family say he will be able to take active charge of the police work in a few days.

A One-Sided Convention. New York World. "Hello, Central! Give me Gray Gables. Hello, hello! Is that you, Mr. President? I am a Democrat; what are you? Hello, Central! Can't get him again, eh? All

right. Good-bye!"

One of Their Characteristics. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Mrs. Dukane-It is a pity that the fruit season is so short.

had stain qualities. A crowd of colored boys were shooting "craps" in the Statehouse grounds, yesterday afternoon, when Sergeant Hyland and patrolman Smith appeared. There was a charge and a chase and Charles Hunter and Jacob Francis were taken prisoners.

Mr. Dukane-I thought that most fruits

REV. RODNEY SMITH'S EVANGELICAL WORK BEGINS TO TELL.

The Forcefulness of His Comparisons -Hundreds Join the Church-At Rev. Mr. Comfort's Church.

Central-avenue M. E. Church was packed to the last seat in the gallery yesterday morning to hear the English gypsy evangelist, Rev. Rodney Smith, who seemed to be at his best. According to his custom, he preceded his sermon with a gospel hymn, "When Our Ship Comes Sailing Home," which was sung with great effect. His text was the injunction of Christ to the fisherman of Galilee: "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught." No adequate idea of the sermons of Mr. Smith can be conveyed by literal reports of his words, which are apt in forcefulness, illustration and analogy, for he preaches with greater force and effectiveness by gesture, manner and intonation of voice. The leading thought of the sermon was that in both personal experience and church work there must be a going forward, that men can afford to take all the risks in the performance of duty. As showing his effectiveness in illustration of this truth, one of his stories may be cited. Off the Yorkshire coast of a life-saving station, a ship was seen going to pieces in a frightful storm. The men on shore manned a boat for the rescue. It was launched in the angry waves, running high. Every oar was broken to splinten, and the boat was tossed on shore. Again and again it was manned and equipped, and finally put out to the foundering ship, which was finally reached, the crew taken aboard and in great danger landed safely. Calling the roll, the captain found one was missing. "Man the boat again; who will volunteer with me for the rescue?" cried the captain. "Do not venture," begged the captain's mother. "My other son who went to sea never came back. You can never go out to the ship and return." But they went in great peril, found the missing man, took him on board and started for the shore. Nearing it every eye was strained, and a voice louder than the rest cried out from land: "Did you find the missing man?" The captain answered back to the shore: "Yes, and it is Willie,

At the close of the morning sermon a number of people united with the church. In the afternoon the Sabbath school lesson was suspended, and the gypsy evangelist took charge, preaching a brief sermon. Over one hundred were converted. It was a most impressive scene. At the night service the great auditorium was full and scores were turned away for want of room. The topic at night was Paul's plea before Felix. It was an exposition of great force. There were thirty to forty conversions at the night services. The meetings are to continue during every night of the week.

your missing boy.

REV. MR. COMFORT'S SERMON. He Speaks of the Real Essence of the C. E. Watchword.

At Downey-avenue Church, in Irvington, the pastor. Rev. J. W. Comfort, announced as his topic "Christ for the world, the world for Christ." He referred to the leading thought in the minds of many thousands of Christian Endeavorers who have been gathered together in our city this week. It is published, he said, in their literature; it sounds as the refrain of their music; it is the strong tone in their speeches, and the indomitable idea of their lives. Christ does not stand for one age or one people alone, but for all ages and all peoples. It was hard for the Jews to believe that the Messiah would save any out of the Hebrew faith, and it is just as hard for some Christians to believe Jesus will save anyone but those of their own religious order. But Jesus said: "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." It is easy enough to say "Christ for the world, the world for Christ," and to make it the watchword of a Christian convention, the motto of a missionary society, the text of an appeal, the plea of a church, but it is not so easy to work out the details of it in our lives in such a way that we shall be

workers together with God. "The story of the ages," the preacher continued, "has been a story of expansion of thought-larger hope-broader faith-a better appreciation of what 'redemption' means from God's standpoint, and of what the worth of all human souls is in the sight of Jesus Christ. I believe that the world is advancing towards Jesus Christ. believe that Jesus confidently expected that it would do so. There are more Chris-tians in the world to-day than ever, and I believe that Christianity itself is a greater power than ever. There may be less of show, but there is a deeper sincerity. The trend of the best religious thought and the spirit of the gospel is 'Christ for the world, the world for Christ."

AMUSEM ENTS.

Grand-"The Amazons" To-Night. Thousands of people who saw the original "Jane" of Miss Johnstone Bennett will be delighted to know that Miss Bennett has an excellent part as Lord Tommy, the leading role in "The Amazons," which begins a three nights' engagement at the Grand to-night. This play is one of Pinero's happiest efforts, and has already moved two continents to laughter. It is such a production as to command the admiration of the most critical theatergoer. Messrs. Dickson & Talbott intend the event in reality to inaugurate the Grand's season, for it is the first brilliant engagement of the new theatrical year. Such clever actresses as Johnstone Bennett, Maud Odell, Elain Ellson, Ida Vernon and Louise Rial and such thorough artists as Lorimer Stoddard, Beaumont Smith, W. S. Holmes and George Alison are not often found in the same company. It is one of Charles Frohman's best casts, and the engagement will no doubt attract all the attention it deserves. "Amazons" theater parties are expected to be numerous for the next three nights. There will be at matinee Wednesday.

Park Theater-"Wife for Wife." "Wife for Wife," a strong sensational

melodrama, will be seen at the Park this afternoon. The story is laid in the South, just before the war, a romantic period when the Southern gentleman was like a feudal chief and the black man like his serf. The play opens in New Orleans and thence to Florida, and in every scene the atmosphere of Southern life is preserved and accentuated with fidelity. The impul-sive Southern gentleman, Edward Walton, is sharply contrasted with a malevolent octoroon, George, while the typical duelist and gentlemanly desperado is in Richard Singleton, like a page out of old Louisiana life. It remains the bill, with daily matinees, until Thursday afternoon, when James B. Mackie begins an engage-

Barney Ferguson at English's.

ment in his new circo-comedy "The Side

The first presentation of "Duffy's Blunders" in this city will be at English's tonight. Manager Rosenquest, who is starring Barney Ferguson in this hilarlous comedy, has provided him with a strong support from the Fourteenth-street Theater in New York, including twenty people. The half dozen women are richly costumed and up to date in their songs. dances and comedy acts. The feature of the play is the closing act, a roof garden scene, something entirely new and clever

Burlesque at the Empire. The burlesque German comedian, Harry Morris, in "the Dutch Crook," will open at the Empire to-day for a week's run. In

connection with "The Dutch Crook" there

is also an olio of varieties, in which a num-

ber of first-class comedians and specialty artists take part. Sale Opens Next Saturday. The sale of seats for the engagement at English's, Oct. 29, 30 and 31, of Ada Rehan and Daly's Company, opens at that thea-

ter next Saturday, at 9 a. m. Notes of the Stage. Mr. Charles W. Strine, in advance of Sousa's Band, that appears at English's for one night shortly, is in the city.

"A Texas Steer" has a new attractive feature this year in George Woodward. who has been likened to Denman Thompson, who plays Maverick Brander, the Texas Congressman, in place of Tim Murphy. The famous Bettina Girard, as Bossy

Brander, a part formerly played by the late Flora Walsh, is also a new face. Bettina Girard will also add strength to the production. The "Steer" opens at the Grand Thursday night.

The sale of seats for the engagement of Cors Urquahart Potter and Kyrle Bellew, at English's, next Thursday night, will begin this morning. Dumas' new play, "In Society," which is to be the bill, is by all odds the boldest in the way of dramatic representation in which Mrs. Potter has ever appeared. Her work in this place has received enthusiastic commendation for the subtle portrayal of a type of modern society women, who believe any place where her husband goes is fit for her to attend. Since the return of Mrs. Potter and Bellew from India they have been greeted with exceptional kindness by both the public and the critics. Mrs. Potter, in particular, has received praise without stint for the spiendid work she has shown in her acting.

SHE FOUND HER VOICE

MRS. MARY MILLER RECOVERS THE POWER OF SPEECH AT CHURCH.

For Four Years She Had Been Unable to Speak-Sang Her Favorite Hymn.

Mrs. Mary Miller, living at No. 229 North New Jersey street, sang the words of her favorite hymn yesterday morning under circumstances most remarkable. For the first time in over four years she heard the sound of her own voice and realized that a great happiness had come upon her. The experience of Mrs. Miller is believed to be almost miraculous by her friends.

Four years ago, as a result of an un-

usually severe attack of grip, Mrs. Miller suffered a loss of speech. For several weeks she was deprived of the use of her vocal organs, but after a course of rigid medical treatment found herself able to whisper. Yesterday her voice returned in a manner most singular. Mrs. Miller had despaired of a cure, and until two months ago her physician gave her no hope. From the time that the misfortune came upon her until she regained the use of the vocal organs she received constant treatment for the ailment. At one time two years ago, but for a brief period only, Mrs. Miller was able to speak in an audible tone. The relief was temporary, however. In her younger days and until she suffered the distressing affliction Mrs. Miller sang a great deal and possessed a clear soprano voice. She was a member of one of the city church choirs and sang regularly each Sunday until attacked by the malady which deprived her of the power of song.

Yesterday morning she attended the service at the First Baptist Church. She was accompanied by Mrs. J. M. and Mrs. Charles Sutton, of No. 85 West Vermont street, both ladies being intimate acquaintances and familiar with her voice defect.

The three ladies occupied a pew well toward the front and listened to the sermon of Rev. O. W. Vanosdel, of Galesburg, Ill. The pastor spoke eloquently and Mrs. Miller was greatly impressed with his remarks. At the conclusion of the sermon, Mr. Vanosdel announced the closing hymn, "He Leadeth Me." Although unable to join in the congregational singing, Mrs. Miller always carried a hymn book, and, as the pastor announced the closing song, she turned to the page in her book. She recognized in the title one of her favorite selections, and a feeling of regret that she could not voice the familiar words filled her mind. The congregation arose and the organist began playing the brief prelude. As the notes of the instrument flooded the house, Mrs. Miller felt a strange feeling steal over her. A certain bouyancy of spirit that she could not resist, impelled her to follow the words. Her lips moved, but sound came from them until the concluding words of the first chorus were reached

"By His own He leadeth me," sang the congregation, the clear notes of the sopranos swelling far above the rest. Then Mrs. Miller sank down to the seat pale and in an apparent swoon. In a voice, clearly audible to herself, she had articulated the words, "by His own hand He leadeth me," but could carry them no further. The shock at hearing her, own voice rendered her weak and trembling. Mrs. Charles Sutton, who stood at Mrs. Miller's side, saw her sink down and grew alarmed. Her friend was very pale and was pitifully nervous. Mrs. Sutton spoke to her, inquiring if she was ill.
"No," said Mrs. Miller, with a gasp,

am not ill, but I have found my voice. have been praying for it so long. The effect of the words upon Mrs. Sutton was startling in the extreme. A few min-utes before her friend had been unable to speak above a whisper, and now she was conversing in an audible tone. Although the scene was somewhat dramatic, the congregation was not disturbed and the song was continued to the close. With scarcely strength enough to stand Mrs. Miller heard the benediction, and then with the assistance of her friends left the church. The happy woman was fairly ecstatic over her discovery. For a time she was almos afraid to trust herself to speak, so fearful was she that it might prove a dream or some fanciful imagination. By degrees she assured herself that she could really speak, and then indulged in her new-found happiness to her heart's content. When seen last night she was very hoarse, but was yet in the possession of her voice. "I am so glad," she said, "that I can talk again. It's the most fortunate thing that could happen to me. My throat is very sore to-night, but I suppose it is because have been talking so much to-day. Shortly after I left the church considerable blood came from my throat, but I have suffered no other inconvenience. The strangest natural. I scarcely recognize it as my own voice, and my friends say that it is not I don't care for that as long as 1 mine. can talk." Mrs. Miller is a comely widow of fortyone years. Her family includes a grown son and daughter, a young lady of twenty. The latter is an accomplished musician. Mrs. Miller is an expert whistler, and though she could not speak or sing, she has found a great deal of comfort in whistling to her daughter's accompaniments on the plano. The daughter was called to Noblesville on Saturday night by the death of a friend, and does not know of her mother's good fortune ...

Jefferson Vs. Wilson.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Wilson in his British address to the Chamber of Commerce in London spoke of the idea of assimilating America to China in the equation of a protective tariff that would exclude the world from us. He has also posed as a Jeffersonian Democrat. Tested by Jefferson himself on both these items, let us see if he is consistent.

In a letter written by Jefferson, dated Paris, Oct. 13, 1785, to Hogendorp (vide Jefferson's Works, Vol. 1, Page 342, et

sequitur) he says: "You ask what I think on the expediency of encouraging our States to be commercial? Were I to indulge my own theory I should wish them to practice neither commerce nor navigation; to stand, with respect to Europe, on the footing of China. We should thus avoid wars and all our citizens would be husbandmen. Whenever, indeed, our numbers should so increase as that our produce would over-stock the markets of those nations who should come to seek it the farmers must either employ the surplus of their times in manufactures or the surplus of our hands must be employed in manufactures or navigation. But that day would, I think, be distant, and we should long keep our workmen in Europe, while Europe should be drawing rough materials, and even subsistence, from America. But this theory only, and a theory which the servants of America are not at liberty to follow. Our people have a decided taste for navigation and commerce. They take this from their mother country, and their servants are in duty bound to calculate all these measures on this datum. We wish to do it by throwing open all the doors of commerce and knocking off its shackles. But this cannot be done for others unless they will do it for us, and there is no great probability that Europe will do this. I suppose we shall be obliged to adopt a system which may shackle them in our ports, as they do us

Here see protective tariff and reciprocity both of which are now obnoxious to modern Democracy, but were surely in the head and heart of Thomas Jefferson when he was planning for the greatness and outcome of his native country. Would he have spoken otherwise had he been the Wilson of West Virginia? Wilson greeted with the cheers of the British: Jefferson lived to hate Britain, as see his thought in the first part of the letter from which the above quotation is made. The people of America had better repudiate Wilson and cling to Jefferson.

Indianapolis, Oct. 13.

JNO. W. RAY.

STORIES OF JACKSON

EX-SENATOR JONES, OF IOWA, RE-CALLS THE LONG, LONG AGO.

He Was the Godfather of Wisconsin-He Named that State, Also Iowa, and Was a Power in the Land.

Detroit Letter in New York Commercial Advertiser.

Ex-Senator George William Jones, of Dubuque, Ia., the man who stood sponsor to Wisconsin and Iowa and named both States, and a contemporary of President Jackson, was in this city the other day, and to a Commercial Advertiser correspondent thus talked about the times when he was a Senator in Washington: "I graduated from the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., in July, 1825," said Mr. Jones. "Henry Clay was my college guardian. While at college I was the sergeant of Gen. Andrew Jackson's body guard, and well do I remember the manner in which he traveled. He came into Lexington followed by 10,000 citizens as escorts. He had his own large family carriage, drawn by four blooded horses; there were two negro men on the driver's seat and one negro who acted as outrider. When riding in the carriage he would call to the outrider, order him to dismount and he would get on the horse himself. It was an imposing spectacle, showing how affairs were often conducted in quite a regal manner in those days. I shall never forget the reception accorded him on that occasion. When riding on horseback we conversed together and I told him about a classmate of his whom I

"Next spring I was sergeant of the bodyguard which acted as escort to Lafayette, the French patriot who took such a strong part in the struggle for American independence, and who was then traveling all over the country, having been invited here by the United States Congress in testimony of the high esteem in which he was held by this government, and as an evidence of the graitude entertained toward him for past services. There were thousands of persons in the Lexington body-guard. After graduating from college I entered a law office and applied myself to the study of Blackstone and other legal authorities. In 1811, I forgot to say, I was drummer boy at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and it is for this as well as for the services in the Black Hawk war that I am drawing a pension to-

The clerk of the United States District Court at Ste. Genevieve died. My brother-in-law and a number of prominent men recommended Col. Joseph E. Grafton for the office. In due time, however, I received a letter addressed to me, with the words, 'clerk of the District Court' on the envelope. It was a formidable looking document and the postage on it was \$2. It proved to be my appointment to the office. I held the office for four years. In the spring of 1827 Dr. Linn came to me and told me to give up the position, as my health had suffered from confinement. I told him I didn't want to give it up. "'Well, then you'll lose Josephine for a

sweatheart, he replied. "At this I reflected very seriously, but the argument was certainly unanswerable. " 'I'll give it up. I'll go to Michigan Territory,' I replied.

IN MICHIGAN IN 1827. "So I went in 1827 to Sinsinaway mountains, which were in Michigan then, but are in Wisconsin now. I engaged in merchandising, farming and smelting, and lived on the coarsest food, with the result that soon my health became better. I rode fifteen miles a day on horseback also. The Black Hawk war breaking out in 1832, General Dodge sent his son and adjutant to me to ask me to be his aid-de-camp. I assented at once, for the Indians had killed my brother-in-law in a shocking manner, They had cut him literally all to pieces, and his heart was given to the boys to divide and eat. I was elected as colonel of the militia and was commissioned as such by Governor Porter, of Detroit. My com-petitor was Colonel William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, who was killed by Burr. This was after the war, of which I need not speak at length. I then

organized a cavalry company. One day a committee waited upon me and urged me to accept their recommendation to Governor Porter of my appointment as Chief Justice. I replied that I was not qualified, that I was not a lawyer of ability and that some other person more fitting should be found. The report of the meeting of the committee, when they recom-mended James Murphy, was forwarded to the Governor, together with the statements about my refusal to accept the nomination. Stephen T. Mason, the secretary of the Governor, said to Governor Porter, as I afterward learned, that I was the choice of the meeting and should be appointed, as the

citizens wanted such action. "Well, the Governor sent the appointment, and I acted as Chief Justice for three years, I was then nominated as a candidate for Congress. My competitors were Hon. William W. Woodbridge, of Detroit, Morgan L. Martin and Hon. James D. Doty, all three of whom afterward went to Congress. When I arrived at Washington after my election a friend took me to call upon President Jackson. He introduced me as his friend, Jones, of Michigan.

"'Jones,' said the President, 'if now he were from Missouri, I'd think I'd seen him before. I remember a Jones there.' "'I'm the Jones,' I said. Give me your nand, my young friend,

he said heartily. "I worked hard to get Michigan admitted as a State, and to separate Wisconsin. Fortunately, I was successful, and gave Wisconsin its name. In connection with the appointees for the new Territory, I could tell you a little story. I wrote a certain letter to President Jackson. One day Donaldson, his secretary, came to me. "'The General wants to see you,' he said.
"'What General?' I asked, although I

knew well. " 'General Jackson.' "'Oh, you mean the President?"

"'What does he want to see me about?" "'About a certain saucy letter you wrote him about making your own appointees. Old Hickory is foaming at the mouth, I tell

"'I'll go over right off.'

A HEARTY RECEPTION. "So I drove to the White House. General Jackson was seated before a big table with his feet on it, and in his mouth was a pipe with a stem two feet long. He called out

"'Walk in and take a seat, my son. I have received your letter. You claim you want all these offices for your constitu-" 'I do, sir.'

"'Do you not know the office of a Governor of a Territory is an important one? Do you think you have any one who is qualified to fill such a position?" " 'I do think that, sir.' "'Who is it?" he asked.

" 'General Dodge.' "'General Dodge. I don't know him. Where is he?" "'He is now colonel of cavalry in the Rocky mountains.' "That is the man your constituents want for Governor

"'You know this is an unprecedented re-" 'I fear so.' "'Hitherto these officers have all been appointed by the State?" " Yes, Sir.

"'Yes, sir; that is the man."

"'Well, my son, you shall have him. Notwithstanding my Cabinet opposes him, you shall have him, I promise you.' 'How about the other officers, sir.' "'Colonel, I can't give you the judges, but go to the Secretary of State and he will show you the judges who have been recommended and you may see them and point out the choice of your constituents. Make out a list of the officers provided

for in your bill separating Wisconsin.'
"I thanked him and left, naturally elated over the interview with Old Hickory. Then went to see the Secretary of State and told him what I wanted. " 'You can't see those papers,' he said. "The President told me I could look at

He regarded me with amazement. "'Did he tell you that?"

"'All right; I'll show them to you, of course, but this is an unprecedented case.' "I looked over the list, picked out four-

teen men and they were the ones who were appointed. Wisconsin was established July 4, 1838. I was elected twice afterward from Wisconsin. Michigan Territory in those early days embraced what is now Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, the two Dakotas and Oregon, extending, as you see, from the eastern part of the State of Michigan to the Pacific ocean. In 1838, two years later, I had established the territory of Iowa, which I named. Mr. Calhoun, of

South Carolina, opposed the separation of Iowa. I asked him upon what grounds.

"Because it will become an Abolitlonist
State, he replied.

'But there is not an Abolitionist there,' " 'Walt until you see how the other States will pour their population into Iowa,' he returned. 'There will be an influx from the " "Then you will not vote for the separa-

tion of Iowa? " 'I cannot.

OTHER RECOLLECTIONS. "Iowa did, indeed, become the strongest Republican State. President Van Buren gave me the same privileges for my constituents regarding the appointment of the officers that President Jackson had extended to me. About this time I was second in a duel which made quite a stir. Cilly, of Maine, was challenged by Graves, of Kentucky, for in those days all differences could be settled but one way. Cilly asked me to act as his second, and I did so. The two men met; I gave the signal to fire, and at the third fire Cilly fell to the earth. I

ran to him, but he only gasped once or twice and expired in my arms.

"In December, 1839, I was appointed Surveyor-general by John Tyler's administration. In November, 1841, I was appointed clerk of the United States District Court at Mineral Point, Wis. In 1845 President Pierce restored me to the office of Surveyor-general. In 1848 I was elected Iowa's first United States Senator and re-elected in December, 1852. President Buchanan appointed me as minister to Bogota, United States of Colombia, and I saw some exciting times while acting in that capacity. I was minister for three years. While in Bogota I gave a passport to one Aaron Guron, who was an American citizen. He started for Venezuela, but was arrested and condemned to be shot. I went to see the rebel leader, General Muspuera, and he finally sent the man to prison. Two weeks afterwards the president of the republic, his secretary and other high officials of the government were taken prisoners by the general and sentenced to be executed. Then all the ministers, myself included went to the general and made speeches urging him not to take such extreme acagreed to send the men to prison. Ex-Senator Jones related many other in-

teresting anecdotes, among them one which occurred in Washington in 1858. Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, had placed \$10,000 in the bank of Colonel Selden, treasurer of the United States. The Colonel's bank failed and the Governor was informed that he would have to lose the money. The Governor did not propose to submit to such an indignity, and in those times the custom provided a remedy for a gentleman who was aggrieved. Accordingly the irate Governor promptly challenged the Colonel. The latter did not know what to do. Senator Jones went to Governor Dodge and explained that the Colonel had twenty slaves he would turn over to him, but this would not do. So Senators Mason and Jones consulted.

"Why not get Corcoran, who is rich, to buy the slaves?" was suggested. So Mason went to Corcoran, and the \$10,two such prominent personages was not spilled. Senator Jones took part in many duels as a second, and in his early days had a little affair of his own to look after. He was to have fought with an army officer named Williams. They met, but Williams apologized on the field of battle. For this he was asked to resign from the service, and did so.

Ex-Senator Jones will remain here, per-haps, a fortnight. He is hale and hearty, notwithstanding his age, and has a remarkable memory for details. He is a Democrat, and although he has not taken an active part in politics for many a day, he watches with interest the national issues now before the people.

PLAIN FACTS FOR DEMOCRATS. A Searching and Accurate Analysis of the Party: Richmond (Va.) Times (Dem.)

The Democratic voters of the State are apathetic and indifferent, and we believe that apathy prevails all over the United States. This apathy is not accidental. It proceeds from a radical cause. It has grown out of the fact that the Democratic party has come to be a great gathering of all sorts of people with all sorts of di-verse and antagonistic views, and without one single aim in view that all of its members are enthusiastically devoted to and anxious to see accomplished. That is the literal fact, however humiliating a confession it may be.

One set of so-called Democrats are seeking to make this government coin up all the silver in the world into legal-tender dollars, worth each less than 50 cents, while another set is seeking to hold the govern-ment down in its coinage of the precious metals to the issue of gold dollars and silver dollars which shall be of the same value. Here is a difference in the purposes of two sets of men, each calling themselves Democrats, which is as radical as the difference between sin and religion. One set, calling themselves Democrats, demand that in imposing customs taxes the government shall impose the same rate of taxation upor all imports, so that each person taxed shall pay the same rate that all others pay, while another set, calling themselves Democrats, insist that the government shall impose taxes upon some imports, but allow others to come in free according to the whims and humors of those who have the distribution and assignment of the favors and the bur-

In addition to these causes of apathy, which affect Democrats in all parts of the Union, the Virginia Democrats have the special cause of apathy that our State politics of the past few years has developed. The people have seen an era of ring rule and machine politics gradually grow up in the State under the corrupting influence of money used in elections and cheating at the polls, which has utterly disgusted and disheartened the strong and active ele-ments of the party. When they see their party's authorities stuff ballot boxes with false ballots every citizen asks himself: "Why should I vote? My vote will have no influence upon the result. After all the voting is over the managers of the machine will put such and as many ballots into the boxes as will be necessary to make the result of the election what they desire that it should be, and I had, therefore, just as There has been no such combination of men seen in this country as what we now call the Democratic party since the day that General Harrison ran for President on his "coon-skin, log-cabin, hard-cider" platform, and that was to give everybody everything. It is impossible that any such combination, representing such diverse and antagonistic views, can establish any strong hold upon the confidence of men, or enlist any active enthusiasm in securing the election of its candidates for office.

CURRENCY OF OTHER DAYS.

Some Monetary Inconveniences of the Old Continental Times. Washington Star.

Washington city never saw a "sharp-

shin." The old currency of other days never bought a drink or paid a laborer within the limits of the federal city. The new seat of government came in as the old currency went out. Yet its history is full of interest. The currency question was a burning one in the United States 110 years ago. Indeed, much of the paper currency had come to be of such a plight that it seemed fit for nothing but burning. The continental paper money which had largely contributed to win liberty, had been disabled, like most of the soldlers, and sinking from par to 1,000 for 1, had gone out of use. Says George Tucker: "The paper money, which, in the first years of the revolution, constituted the general currency of the country, had a great and varied influence. It was at first an efficient as well as chief resource, and enabled the Congress to defray the expenses of war when they were without specie or any sure and speedy means of obtaining it. Even after the currency had depreciated, as was evident in 1776, it still was a valuable auxillary to the government without revenue or the power of taxation, but if it rendered these benefits to the American people in their collective capacity it often proved most injurious to individuals. As the depreciation, after it began, continued steadily to advance, until the paper lost all value, every one was compelled to pass the money at a less rate than he had received it. In this way it operated as a general tax and the loss was in a measure equalized. But between debtors and creditors the case was very different. When this money was used for the payment of debts, as it commonly was from necessity, as well as choice, the depreciation fell solely upon the creditor

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN. A Politician Who Put Bynum's Teachings in Practice.

New York Sun (Dem.) A striking instance of what is called poetical justice occurred at Huntington, Ind., last Thursday. The Hon. William D. Bynum, of the ways and means committee, went to a barbecue. Some observer marked him for a Populist gull and stole his leather pocketbook. This work, bereft of the money it had contained, was found, It held nothing but two railroad passes

had himself put on the free list by the railroad companies. Observe the admirable retribution that has failen upon this fustian patriot. He is one of the hottest howlers for the income tax. He has helped to frame a law that gives the federal government the right to pick the pockets of certain classes of our citizens. He is very proud of his share in putting up this robbery. His bombastic thunders in celebration of it are still crack-

to Washington. Mr. Bynum, it seems, has

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harmful drugs. Scott's Emulsion cannot be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical

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172 North Illinois St.

ZWICKER-Otto Zwicker, son of Frederick and Wilhelmine Zwicker, aged nine years, Funeral (private) Tuesday morning, at 9

FUNERAL NOTICE. DICKINSON-The funeral of Dr. James D. Dickinson will be held at his residence,

No. 79 Sanders street, at 2 o'clock, Oct. 15. Interment at Crown Hill. MARRIED.

NELIGH-LOYD-On Thursday, Oct. 11, at No. 17 Spruce street, Indianapolis, Mr. Charles J. Neligh, formerly of this city, and Miss Ida Loyd. Mr. and Mrs. Neligh will reside in Evansville.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MASONIC NOTICE-Special meeting of Center Lodge, No. 21. F and A. M., this (Monday) evening, 7.30 sharp, for work in second degree. All members of that degree cordially invited to be present. WILL E. ENGLISH, W. M. A. IZOR, Secretary.

MASONIC-Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. and A. M. Special meeting in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 this evening, for work in first degree. Visiting brethren will be WILBUR F. BROWDER, W. M. WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

SOCIETY-Members of Washington Lodge, No. 114, K. of H., are requested to meet at K. of H. Hall on Market street, Monday, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of brother A. J. Joyce. Mem-bers of sister lodges invited to attend. D. S. CULP. Dietator.

H. J. JACOBSEN, Reporter. MASONIC-All members of Logan Lodge, No. 575, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at hall in Claypool Block, Monday, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of Brother A. J. Joyce. All Master Masons in good standing invited to attend.

H. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary. KNIGHTS OF HONOR-Funeral. The officers and members of Victoria Lodge, No. 22, K. of H., will assemble at their lodge hall on Monday, Oct. 15, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Frank Miller. Members of sister lodges are invited to meet with us. By order J. W. GALLOWAY,

J. W. HOSMAN. Reporter.

WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-Traveling salesmen to sell our Spring manufacture: Dress Goods, Ging-Cottonades, Cassimeres, FRANK D. LA LANNE, Phila, Pa. WANTED-Agents to take orders by sample at home or travel. We pay liberal salary and expenses or good commission and furnish samples to right applicant. Address Lock Box 1354, New York city. WANTED-Salesmen to sell by sample to merchants petit ledgers, coupon books, calendars and other advertising specialties; large line; chance to build a fine trade. MODEL LEDGER COMPANY, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS WANTED-Horses to pasture, also to feed new and during winter, on Pressly farm. Best of pasture, shelter and feed; prices reasonable; under care of reliable men. Address CHENOWETH & CARSON, 18 Boston Block.

FOR RENT. FOR RENT-ROOMS-Those wishing to change room should call at 1161/4 North Meridian. New place, new furniture.

FINANCIAL. LOANS-Money on mortgages. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. LOANS-Money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street.

LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market

MONEY TO LOAN-We have pienty of per cent. money to loan on Indiana farms. C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Craw-TO LOAN-Money to loan upon real es-tate mortgage in amounts required. In-terest moderate. No commission charged, M'GILLIARD & DARK, & and & East

Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment be-fore due. We also buy municipal bonds

THOMAS C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis. LOANS-6 per cent. money on improve real estate in this city only. (No loans made outside.) Borrower has the privilege of prepayment semi-annually. No delay. Reasonable fees. JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market.

ing and pealing, while at Huntington some thoughtful man, who had made a study of the Populist theory of taxation and property, prigs Mr. Bynum's pocket-book and rifles it, and, to emphasize the jest, leaves it where it can be found, with the railroad passes giving a new certificate of Populism to this heated Hoosier De-

mopopo. Fate is a wag, and Bynum is

paid in his own coin. Seasons in Wall Paper.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It seems odd that wall paper should have a regular season, because it can be put upon a wall any time. At present this is between seasons, and new patterns of paper are rare. "I have been waiting for weeks," said a lady, "to get paper for my halls, but I find little variety. They tell me Jan. 1 is the beginning of the wall-paper season."

He's Not That Kind.

Detroit Free Press. She-Isn't sugar fattening? He-I never tried it. I'm no United States

Wheat and Sugar. It takes \$1 worth of wheat nowadays

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. to buy 50 cents' worth of sugar.